

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , NOVEMBER 7, 1782.

L O N D O N , August 1.

ALL prospect of either a separate or general peace seems entirely to be at an end; the report of Sir J. York's going to the continent, has not the least foundation in truth; on the contrary, he has ordered all his effects, which he left at the Hague, to be shipped for London, so little hopes has he of revisiting the continent.

Aug. 7. General Elliot's last dispatches occasion the most serious alarm to government of any that have been received from him. He particularly requests an additional body of troops; mentioning that the Spaniards are carrying on a work close to the rock; which, notwithstanding the immense expence and labour that will be attended with, they are determined to make level with it, for the purpose of erecting a grand battery. The general writes, that the fatigues the men endure from their close attendance to duty, inevitably prevents him, till he can get a supply of men, from giving the enemy any interruption in the carrying on of their works. He says, that since the last effectual ally which he made, they have been cautious, for that instead of having their grand camp at the distance of four miles from their works, they have now contrived it to be within half a mile of their engineers, which makes any attempt in the garrison of Gibraltar to disturb them, very dangerous. This circumstance had determined the cabinet to send them immediate relief.

Aug. 10. The attention of all Europe is now turned with infinite apprehension and solicitude to the fate of Gibraltar. On this theatre the greatest exploits are shortly expected to take place. The fame acquired by the duke de Crillon in his siege of Minorca, on the one hand, and the tried and determined bravery of General Elliot, on the other, must produce a contest in which every stratagem and manœuvre in the art of war will undoubtedly be exerted on both sides. The vast armament from sea, will also not a little augment the prodigious spectacle on land; and more courage and skill are not expected, either from the English or Spanish army under their respective able commanders, than from the British fleet led on to victory or death by the gallant Howe. On that bloody and important day, whenever it shall happen, may the God of battles take charge of the fate and honour of England.

The present cabinet, so far from being unanimous, are divided upon the American question by a formidable opposition. The certain loss of all Georgia, and evacuation of Charles-town, has confirmed the propriety of Mr. Fox's judgment; and the probability is that before the meeting of parliament we shall not possess a foot of ground in the thirteen colonies. Would it not then have been better to have in some measure conciliated the minds of the Americans, by declaring them independent at once, than to have precluded ourselves from that act of favour, by giving them an opportunity of boasting that they had fairly driven us out of their country?

Lord Howe's fleet, when he next sails, is intended to consist of three ships of 100 guns; seven of 90; four of 80; seventeen of 74; five of 64; two of 60; three of 50; eleven frigates; five fire ships, and two bombs, with three cutters; in all 67 vessels, 38 of them of the line.

Aug. 13. As lord Shelburne is exactly of the same principles with lord North in respect to America, the people, notwithstanding the late changes, are exactly in the same predicament as when lord North was at the helm.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock the count de Grasse set out from Royal Hotel, Pall-mall, in a post coach and four, in which also was the count, his nephew and his first lieutenant; two others of his officers followed him in a post chaise, they passed through Kent-street in their way to Dover, in order to embark for France. A servant in livery rode before the carriages, and a black servant followed them.

Aug. 14. The Dutch fleet for the East Indies appear to have taken such a route, that we shall probably hear no more of them till they arrive in the Asiatic seas, and join the French, whose combined squadron will then be twenty three sail of the line; Sir Edward Hughes, when joined by commodore Beckerton, will only have sixteen, including the Isis of 50 guns.

The duke of Richmond, duke of Grafton, duke of Manchester, earl of Effingham, lord Viscount Keppel, and general Conway are all expected to resign in a few days, agreeable to a public declaration of the latter, "That neither himself nor his friends would continue in office one moment after the further prosecution of the American war had been agreed on."

The cabinet we hear are divided in the following manner, respecting the further continuance of that destructive war.

For the measure. Shelburne, Ashburton, Grantham, Pitt.

Against it. Richmond, Grafton, Keppel, Camden, Thurlow, Conway, Townshend.

In consequence of which the Jesuit cannot enforce the obnoxious measure, till some of these honest ministers are removed.

A squadron of ten ships of the line and four or five frigates will sail from Spithead for the station in the North Sea, either this day or to-morrow. Admiral Milbank, with Sir Richard Hughes, and commodore Keith Stewart, go upon this service; the Ocean, Prin-

ce's Amelia, and two other three deckers, with six 74 gun ships, are to compose the squadron; but it is much to be feared that the Mynheers will by this time be in safety in the Texel.

The attention of the kingdom is now directed to the ensuing session of parliament, which it is expected will be more fully attended than any since the commencement of the present reign: the important question respecting America will be then finally adjusted.

Don Galvez has destroyed Rattan and all the British settlements in Honduras, and throughout the Spanish main, by the maintenance of which Britain had a prospect of drawing the most important commercial advantages from that quarter. An account of the services of Don Galvez, published by the court of Madrid, contains 20 pages.

The spirit of independence seems to have pervaded the world. An insurrection has lately taken place among the Tartars, which very seriously employs the court of Russia.

Persons the best informed at Madrid, have declared, that there has been no revolt in New-Spain since the war, notwithstanding the pompous accounts published here upon that subject.

General Meadows, who carried 2500 men from England, on his arrival at Bombay had no more left than 1100.

The French have secretly sent four ships of the line with troops to the East-Indies which with their other forces there must give them a superiority in that quarter. Other powers besides Hyder Ally are disaffected to the English, and wait only a fair opportunity to act against us. A dissention has arisen between the governor of Madras and Sir Eyre Coote. India stock falls every day.

According to many letters in town, which have lately been received from Warsaw, all the powers of the North are arming with extraordinary activity. The emperors has been laying up magazines for some months past and has already raised ten thousand recruits in addition to her peace establishment. The emperor, jealous of this hostile appearance, is increasing his forces in every part of his dominions; while the king of Prussia has ordered every regiment in his service to be completed, and is making every possible provision for a war. What part these different powers intend to take is not so easy to determine; but this we are well informed of, that it is generally understood, both in France and Holland, that the emperor will side with the house of Bourbon, in opposition to old Frederick, and her imperial majesty.

One of lord Howe's cruisers saw the combined fleet safe moored in Breit harbour before the fleet left their station.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Lisbon, which were brought over in a Russian man of war, arrived at Portsmouth; they contain an account of 20 sail of Spanish ships having sailed from Cadiz the 14th ult. under convoy of four men of war, and are supposed to be gone to the Havanna.

Aug. 16. The Bedford party to a man have enlisted with the Rockingham, under the banner of Mr. Fox, which was brought about by the young duke and colonel Fitzpatrick.

B O S T O N , October 17.

Friday last captain Jacobs arrived at an out port, in 50 days from Cadiz, by whom we learn, that when he left that place, they were in daily expectation of hearing of the surrender of Gibraltar, as the garrison were almost worn out with excessive fatigue, and were short of provision; and had petitioned general Elliot for their inability to defend the place much longer; and that the duke de Crillon, commander in chief of the troops before that place, had wrote the count de Artois, brother to the king of France, who was at some distance from the Spanish camp, "that if he inclined to see the British standard on the walls of Gibraltar struck, he must hasten immediately to camp."

We have received the Leyden papers to August 20; the substance of what they contain, besides what has been published in, that the French reinforcement for the East Indies had arrived there before the British sent out by commodore Johnston; that the force of count d'Orves was superior for some time to that of admiral Hughes, and that he had landed at Pondicherry a fine body of European troops, to join Hyder Ally; that he had taken, in his way the Hannibal, an English ship of war of 50 guns, on the 18th of January; that on the 16th of February, a large detachment of British forces, by Tipoo Sail, one of Hyder Ally's generals; that the action lasted eight hours; and that on the 18th, colonel Braithwait surrendered himself and his whole army, consisting, according to the British account, of 1500 seapoys, a company of European troops and a train of artillery with 12 cannon; that all the British officers, except one, were either killed or wounded; that the British reinforcement, under commodore Beckerton, had fared no better than that under general Meadows, having got, by the last accounts, no further than Brasin, and having lost, by sickness, more than half their number since they left England. Letters from India mention how much the British forces have been weakened there by sickness and many actions. Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, where was a Dutch factory, was taken by general Abingdon, on the 13th of February. By the last accounts, the army of generals Coote and

Munroe, were not in a condition to face Hyder Ally after his reinforcement by the French fleet.

The same papers mention, that the court of London looks serious upon the situation of Gibraltar; that general Elliot had written in the most pressing terms for a reinforcement; that the Spaniards had begun a work near the rock, which, in spite of all the labour and cost, they intended to bring upon a level with his own; 1800 of the garrison were in the hospital; salt provisions and bread were not wanting there, but an extreme scarcity of live stock and refreshments, and the men worn down with continual duty and fatigue, and many not off from duty affected with the scurvy and dysentery. The Spaniards will have in the Straits 9 ships of the line, which, joined to 27 ships of the same force, under admiral Cordova, and 12 French ships of the line, will form a force sufficient to face admiral Howe, should he attempt the relief of Gibraltar. It is added in these papers, that should admiral Howe succeed in throwing succours into the place, such is the plan of the duke de Crillon, as not to be much retarded even by that event.

P H I L A D E L P H I A , October 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated August 3, 1782.

"You will receive numerous accounts of peace from this quarter, none of which you must credit. After many goings and comings, and much talk about a negotiation for a general adjustment of differences, Mr. Grenville has taken a final leave of Paris. This gentleman never was sincere, and I wish his successor may be more so. Mr. Fitzherbert is charged with a royal commission, empowering him to treat with the ministers of their high mightinesses, and with the powers and states at war; so that our empire, you see, is or is not comprehended, just at the changeable course of things, may or may not make it an object of primary attention. Count Vergennes, however, will bring his point to a speedy explanation, at least he will oblige Mr. Fitzherbert to speak a plain, intelligible language, as soon as the forms which lead to such business can be got through.

Fitzherbert, in my opinion, is instructed to push the negotiation till the terms of the league powers can be ascertained, but no further. One principal end for gaining these terms is, that they may be used, if occasion requires, at the sitting of the next British parliament to oppose an acknowledgment of our independence; for it seems that this question is, either materially or formally to be debated; and there can be no doubt but that Shelburne, the premier, and the late ministry will call into action every obstacle to prevent what they think carries with it the ruin of Great-Britain.

The public reception which Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay meet with from the count de Aranda is not a little promising, and must serve to give them additional consequence in the approaching negotiation.

America should know how much she is indebted to her general the marquis de la Fayette; this French nobleman has been particularly serviceable to our ministers; they have wanted no information, nor the United States any friendly assistance which he could give, that has not been rendered; his exact knowledge of our army, both under his excellency general Washington and general Greene; the temper of the troops; their number; their virtues; their wants; and their necessities; his perfect acquaintance with the spirit and disposition of our people where ever the enemy have been, and wherever he has been himself; his intercourse with our men in high trust; his accurate ideas of the finances and abilities of the respective states, with their capacities and inclinations to prosecute the war; I say, all these things could not fail to make his intelligence and presence, during a negotiation, of the utmost importance. His informations must have been such as no other person in France could have given to our ministers; and such, perhaps, as the whole body of congress could not have communicated; because his knowledge was collected from observation and personal enquiries, and theirs, from the nature of their situation, cannot be so various, so critical and extensive. He was very anxious to return to America, and was only detained here on a special request of our ministers. For my own part this man surprises me: we of America are not less virtuous or less firm for the defence of our rights than we were at the beginning of the war; but our enthusiasm which blazed beyond description at that time, is now nearly extinguished. This nobleman, who has been so long with us; brings with him to France all our earliest and brightest enthusiasm, with all our present firmness and virtue. Much may he be rewarded by his own country, for much he deserves from ours, which can give him nothing, save gratitude.

You cannot well conceive how affectingly de Grasse's defeat was felt by the gayest and liveliest people in the world: had I been an uninterested spectator I also must have been affected. But this shock was not of long continuance, and was succeeded by a patriotic spirit which gave a new vigour to every thing. Voluntary subscriptions from provincial states, cities, and private societies of men, soon made up a much larger number of ships than what has been taken. So great was the spirit of giving, that the king would not permit all that was offered to be received, because he saw that numbers had rather consulted their zeal than their